bedily from an old house in Essex, the oaken walls and the quaintly carved fire-place of which are centuries old. Mr. Ab-bey is now off on an excursion to Italy to study scenes and places for his Shakspearian illustrations.

QUEEN VICTORIA puts in her spare time in plying the crochet-needle, and an English journal is authority for the statement that at an exhibition of women's industries, lately held at Glasgow, a pair of wristlets in gay stripes, and a blue-andscarlet hood, worked by the Queen, were on view.

PROF. CHARLES WALDSTEIN, the American erchæologist, is making interesting discoveries among the ruins of Eretria on the Island of Eubera. The city was destroyed by the Persians 490 years B. C., and in his excavations Professor Waldstein has found the remains of a theater and a number of treasures, including gold diadems,

jewels, vases, etc. GOV. LEON ABBETT, of New Jersey, has appointed Gottfried Kreuger, the beer brewer of Newark, to be a lay judge in the State Court of Errors and Appeals. This is the court of last resort, before which come important questions of constitutional law and reviews of the decisions of the lower courts. Kreuger is said to own or control 300 of the saloons of Newark.

As preliminary to a betrothal in certain parts of Holland, the young man calls at the house of his inamorata's parents and asks for a match with which to light his eigar. In the meantime the parents hunt up his character and antecedents, and he calls twice more for the same purpose, when, if found acceptable, the betrothal is consummated. It is said that an engagement thus made has never been canceled.

EDWARD WALDO EMERSON is lecturing in various parts of the country on Thoreau, of whom he relates this incident: When the forest-haunting hermit lay on his death-bed a Calvinistic friend called to make inquiry regarding his soul. "Henry," he said, anxiously, "have you made your peace with God?" "John," replied the dy-ing naturalist, in a whisper, "I didn't know that God and myself had quarreled!"

THE late Dr. Howard Crosby was a man of immense courage. Finding a robber in of a century, he tells an astonhis house one day, he seized and dragged | ished world that the confederate prisonhim to the police and delivered him up. He then visited him in the prison and talked with him in such a manly and Christian way that the man was thoroughly converted, became a true Christian, married a Methodist girl, settled in the West, where he still is, and corresponded with Dr. Crosby probably until his death.

THE WEATHER BELIES THEIR WORDS. The awful lies the poets sing But add to our distress; They daily sing of gentle spring, But where's the gentleness?

> -New York Press. ANCIENT GREEK MINES.,

Mineral Wealth Which Helped to Bring About the Victory at Salamis. In a recent report to the State Depart-ment from Consul Manatt, of Athens, on mining and metallurgy in Greece, appears
the following interesting information relative to the Greek mines in ancient times:
"The mines of Laurium, now worked for
zinc, lead and iron, are the very mines from
which Themistocles drew the silver supply
to fit out his fleet and beat back the Persian invader at Salamis (490-480 B. C.), and so to lay the foundations of the Athenian hegemony. More than this, it is thought proba-ble that the Phœnicians delved here before the Greeks came, as they are known to have done in the islands of Thasos. At any rate, Tharicus was a free city before Theseus welded the Attic boroughs
into a single commonwealth—that is to
say, before the name of Athens appeared
in history—and its importance must
have been due to the mines; so that the mining industry at Laurium may possibly boast an origin as remote as thirty centuries back, while it is again in full blast to-day. In walking through the French company's In walking through the French company's great mine at Camarisa, in the heart of the Laurium region, one traverses here a galiery in active exploitation for zinc and lead, and hard by another worked out by the old Greeks two or three thousand years ago. These ancient works are among the most interesting monuments of Hellenic civilization. At Laurium are found two thousand ancient shafts, with their connected galieries. These shafts average about two meters square—the round shaft is almost unknown—and are sunk from 20 to 120 meters in depth, but never below seallevel. The galleries open into ancient kindly, and the state of things described by Dr. Wyeth was morally impossible.

Could be desired?'

"Camp Morton was a fair ground on the dege of the city, high and well shaded, of a sandy, porous soil, with plenty of pure water. All the buildings, large and small, on the ground were devoted to the shelter of the prisoners. The sanitary condition was excellent, and, as Dr. Wyeth acknowledges, there were no epidemics. There was much sympathy here for the prisoners, and they are well posted on all current topics. Imagine a demagogue trying to pull wool over the eyes of an audience of drummers."

"We dege of the city, high and well shaded, of a sandy, porous soil, with plenty of pure water.

All the buildings, large and small, on the ground were devoted to the shelter of the prisoners. The sanitary condition was excellent, and, as Dr. Wyeth acknowledges, they must appear well, they must be intelligent to do business, and they are well posted on all current topics. Imagine a demagogue trying to pull wool over the eyes of an audience of drummers."

"We demand the traveling to the common when they are not at home, and when they do their conduct will compare with the best. Besides, they must be intelligent to do business, and they are well posted on all current topics. Imagine a demagogue trying to pull wool over the eyes of an audience of drummers."

"What is the number of common of the shades of the slave well posted on al timate, the ancients extracted from these mines a mass of mineral amounting to 105,-000,000 cubic meters and yielding 2,400,384 tons of lead and 8,400 tons of silver, or a value of 4,171,378,600 drachmas, or \$805,076,-

"The work employed steadily about 15,000 laborers-3,000 in the mines themselvesalmost exclusively slaves. The earthen lamps, water-jugs and picks found in our day in some of the low, tortnous passages, through which a man must work his way their own slaves or hired other people's at an obol per day—say 55 drachmas a year (a saddle-horse in Athens now brings 200 drachmas per month)—and the price of slaves ranged from 45 drachmas upward, according to quality. The pious old General Nicias had a thousand slaves hired out in the Laurium mines, perhaps at the very time when he was sacrificing the flower of the Greek race before Syracuse to the changes of the moon; and the remnant of his beaten army only had a taste of poetic justice when they lay rotting as prisoners in the Sicilian stone quarries. Labor grew dear, however, notwithstanding humanity was cheap, for food constantly advanced. The medimmus (thirty-four to thirty-five kilograms) of wheat, sold in Solon's time for a drachma, had risen to two or three drachmas in the days of Aristophanes, to five or six in Demosthenes's life-time, and still later to eighteen. And so, underfed and overworked and buried alive in the bowels of the earth, the slaves at last revolted. According to Thucydides, twenty thousand of them escaped to the Spartan camp at Deceleia dur-ing the later years of the Peloponneswar. That their lot was a cruel one goes without saying. Blasting powder was a thing of the distant future and hoisting machinery practically unknown. The pulley may have been used in vertical shafts, but, as a rule, the ore-every bit of it chipped out with pick and hammer-had the tortuous passages and galleries of these ancient mines. It was dangerous business, too, as one may inter from the fact that contracts were made—not to return the stock in safe and sound condition, but only to make the number good.

"The mines were state property, and were let out to citizens on a perpetual lease, which was alienable or heritable—in effect, a sale subject to a rent varying with the production. This was at the rate of a twenty-fourth of the cutput, and the rev-enue resulting was at first distribued to the citizens. In Themistocles's time (say 489 B. C.) the annual per capita dividend was 10 drachmas, or a total of 200,000 drachmas, indicating an annual yield of 4,800,000 drachmas. By inducing his countrymen to suspend this distribution and devote the money to building up a navy. Themistocles saved Greece at Salamis. More than that, he prepared the conditions, not only of the transient commercial and political supremacy, but of the enduring intellectual empire of Athens. But the ravages of the Peloponnesian war, ending in the humiliation of Athens, operated disastrously on the mining industry. It seems to have been carried on but fitfully during the Spartan. Theban and Macedonian angremacies, and to have quite died out in me Roman times; at least, Pausanias (in

A Use for Mosquitoes.

REBELS AT CAMP MORTON

They Were Well Clothed, Kept Comfortable and Had All They Could Eat.

Dr. Wyeth's Century Article Not One of Facts -A Contrast with Treatment Union Prisoners Received at Andersonville.

The attention directed to that historical place by Dr. Wyeth's article entitled "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton," in the Century for the current month, was referred to in a conversation a Journal reporter had yesterday with Mr. Oliver T. Morton, son of the famous war Governor. "Although the rebel prison here was named for my father," said Mr. Morton, "he had nothing whatever to do with the management of it during the period mentioned by Dr. Wyeth. The prison was opened under the auspices of the State in February, 1862, but was closed in August of the same year, following a general exchange of prisoners. About fifteen months afterwards, in the fall of 1863, the camp was reopened as a prison under the control of the United States government, and so continued until the end of the war. Dr. Weyth came in at this time and remained fifteen months, according to h story. As to the truth of his statements, I cannot speak from observation, because I was a child when the war was being fought, but from what I have read and heard since that time, I have no hesitation in saying that his article is grossly exaggerated and ingeniously misleading. Dr. Wyeth as a confederate soldier is interested in making out a case against the Northern prisons. He thinks he can vindicate the reputation of the South by a tu quoque argument, and now, after a lapse of a quarter ers at Indianapolis were deliberately starved to death. He should have waited a quarter of a century longer if he expacted to be believed."
"What is there in his statement concern-

ing rations?" "The government rations for the Northern prisons were pork, bacon, flour, or soft bread, beans, peas, rice, hominy, soap, vinegar, salt, potatoes, and, in addition, the sick and wounded had sugar, green coffee or tea. The difference between the cost of these rations and the regular rations to the Union troops in the field was credited to the prison fund for the purchase of articles. Union troops in the field was credited to the prison fund for the purchase of articles necessary to the health and proper condition of the prisoners. A prison fund for a similar purpose was created during the time my father had charge of the prison, and was revived thereafter. So far as the government ration was concerned, Wyeth says it was never received, and hints that it dwindled away under the contract system. I do not believe a word of it. I never heard of Dr. Wyeth. I do not know what credence his statements generally are entitled to, but I have talked with a great many men who saw the prisoners during the time they were here and they said they were as well conditioned a body of men as they had ever seen; that if they had been released through the machinations of the Sons of Liberty they would have formed the healthiest and best fed set of men in the confederate army; fed set of men in the confederate army; that the prisoners themselves said that they were living better than they had ever lived in the confederate army; and the Adjutant-general's report for the State of Indiana makes the assertion that after the prisoners were released many of them enlisted on our side, owing to the kindness with which they had been treated. Further, I am told there was no contract system."
"Were the sanitary conditions all that

of the Andersonville pen in the July Cent-ury of last year. The pen inclosed a swamp. The water was warm and filthy. The trees had been cut down, thus depriving the prisoners of shade and shelter. Till the close of his confinement there were absolutely no sanitary arrangements. He says: 'The filth that accumulated through

almost exclusively slaves. The earthen lamps, water-jugs and picks found in our day in some of the low, tortnous passages, through which a man must work his way on hands and knees, have a pathos of their own. Slaves were cheap, and the labor problem easy at first. Proprietors worked anything more horrible be imagined? The report of the Adjutant-general for the State of Indiana says: 'To compare Camp Mor-ton with Andersonville and the Southern prisons is to compare heaven with hell." "Is Wyeth correct as to the percentage of deaths in the prison?"

"He says that the official records show that at Camp Morton 12,082 prisoners were confined, of which number 1,763, or 14 6/10 per cent. perished. He says that the conditions were not malarious; that Indianapolis was not unhealthy, and that few deaths would have resulted due care been exercised. It is one thing to say that 1,763 men per-ished in Camp Morton and it is quite another thing to say that they perished be-cause they were confined in Camp Morton. His assertion that this death rate was due to inhuman treatment and neglect is a falsehood, as contemporaneous evidence shows. The Indianapolis Journal of that time is a good witness to the fact that nearly all the prisoners who came to Camp Morton were half famished and half clad. Of the first batch of 3,000 who arrived 500 were put upon the sick list the first day, so terribly had they suffered from exposure in the trenches of Fort Donelson during the intensely cold weather which prevailed at the time of the fight. Everything possible was done for them. Ample hospital facili-ties were provided. Some of the sick were taken into private residences and nursed to be carried up in goat skins on the slaves' backs. It could have been no picnic for the slaves, who, in this way, 'toted' more than 100,000,000 cubic meters of ore up through great. Let the truth be told, however. It was not due to the treatment received by the soldiers when they were in prison at Camp Morton but in spite of it. The sheds of which Dr. Wyeth speaks had been occu-pied as quarters by our own troops. If they were good enough for them presumably they were good enough for the rebel pris-

"What is there in the charge as to lack of heating appliances in cold weather?" "Dr. Wyeth says that there was one stove every twenty feet in these sheds during the winter, but that not once during two months could be get near enough to the stove to feel its warmth—an astonishing statement, to say the least. He must have been very lazy or be could not have been very cold. He says that a number of men were frozen to death; that he counted eighteen bodies carried to the dead-house one morning after an intensely cold night, and yet this man who was always so far from yet this man who was always so far from the stove was not even frost-bitten. He says, further, that they were so crowded into the bunks that each man had only two feet of space. If this were true how could men be frozen? Animal heat alone would have kept them alive. It won't do."

"The prisoners, then, were well treated?" The prisoners were not only well treated, but they were exceptionally well treated. If they had not been, their numerous sympathizers in this city would have raised a the second century) passes Laurium with the single remark that 'the Athenians once had silver mines there.' From that time to our own day the mines seem to have been or to the men who casually inspected and visited the prison. These officials and visitors were not hard-hearted men. Many of them were noted for their great humani-

James Payn's London Letter.

Some audacious persons, who like Diderot, think they could have given "a wrinkle or two" if they had been consulted on the scheme of creation, have cynically inquired: "What is the use of mosquitoes!"

The answer has at last been given. "Persons newly arrived in Cuba are now inoculated against, yellow fever by means of mosquitoes which have been contaminated by stinging a yellow-fevered patient."

This surely beats Koch (and cock-fighting), and takes, for the present, the scientific cake.

A Use for Mosquitoes.

of them were noted for their great humanity. United States quartermaster, who died a few days ago, was not only highly esteemed, but universally beloved. The tenderness of his nature was feminine. It is a pity that he did not live a few weeks longer, that he might have answered these vile slanders himself. Gov. Hovey, who had charge of the prison part of the time mentioned by Dr. Wyeth, told me to-day, with some emphasis, that Wyeth's statements regarding the slow starvation of the prisoners were falsehoods, so far ac his administration was concerned. Hessier, Connersville; Dr. Marshall P. Hollingsworth, New Augusta; Lewis A. E. Storch, Cambridge City.

Jack—I don't see why you girls shouldn't hustle around like the rest of us, and do things for yourselves! You could save lots of mosquitoes which have been contaminated by stinging a yellow-fevered patient."

This surely beats Koch (and cock-fighting), and takes, for the present, the scientific cake.

Hessier, Connersville; Dr. Marshall P. Hollingsworth, New Augusta; Lewis A. E. Storch, Cambridge City.

Jack—I don't see why you girls shouldn't hustle around like the rest of us, and do things for yourselves! You could save lots of mosquitoes which have been contaminated by strain and the prison were falsehoods.

Storch, Cambridge City.

Jack—I don't see why you girls shouldn't hustle around like the rest of us, and do things for yourselves! You could save lots of mosquitoes which have been contamined to the prison were falseho

better fed than his own men outside: that they had bakers' bread. while his soldiers had hard tack. He said, also, that there were no cases of violence or shooting. Col. Carrington, was his predecessor, and doubt-less will speak for himself.

"So far as my father's administration is concerned," further said Mr. Morton, "Wyeth does not mention it. It has never been accused. On the contrary, it has been highly commended as being distinguished by that great humanty which gained for him the title of 'The Soldiers' Friend,' a humanity which not only met but anticipated the needs of the soldiers, and which extended to the prisoners as well. When Governor Morton had charge he even consulted the tastes of the prisoners. He had an oven constructed within the barricade in order that the prisoners might prepare in order that the prisoners might prepare corn bread, which they preferred to wheat bread. When after the Donelson fight word was brought to him that 300 prisoners were in need of clothing, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War to have their wants supplied by the United States Quartermaster here, and the Adjutant-general's reports show that after that shoes and clothing were furnished to the prisoners by the government. My mother tells me that my father received many letters from exprisoners thanking him for his kindness to them during their confinement. I have heard him speak with the deepest indignation of the conduct of the rebel authorities in refusing to convey to the Union prisoners in the South articles of clothing and food which he had forwarded to them from Indiana, and contrasting the treatment which he accorded the confederate soldiers confined in Indianapolis. Let me say, in conclusion, that the pictures in the Century representing tattered prisoners crying for bread are not war pictures at all, but originated in the lurid imagination of the Century's artists."

AMONG THE BEST OF MEN.

Commercial Travelers' Behavior That of Orderly and Industrious Citizens.

The traveling men do not appreciate the fling which was made at them by the Sentinel of last Sunday, in an editorial article entitled "A Theatrical Nuisance," in which they are put in the category of those who \$3.50, regular price, \$7. disturb other people at theaters, by going out for refreshments between acts, and lo talking while the play is running.

"I is high time," said Mr. George C. Webster, jr., of Daggett & Co., "that a few people should learn that the traveling men of to-day are slandered when they are represented as loud, disorderly or ungentlemanly. Years ago there was more or less of this, because there was more or less of it among business men, but the noisy rowdy cannot sell goods now, because the trade will not buy of him, so that element has largely disappeared. Such a man may get on for a short time, but, because he is loud and dissolute, he is discharged after making a few trips. I know the traveling fraternity well, and I can say, without reservation that, as a class, there are no more orderly, honorable and intelligent men in business. I will go further and say that no class of men live more correct lives or think more of their family ties. Their experience hardens them against ordinary vices, and their deprivation of the pleasures vices, and their deprivation of the pleasures of home makes them peculiarly appreciative of them. Not long since I met several of them as they were going to their homes to stop over Sunday. Each had a little package. One said: 'I saw a lot of goods which I thought would please my wife, and I am taking it to her.' Another said: 'I never forget to take something to the children when I go home,' while a third confessed that he had 'roses in that box for the nicest girl in the town.' Nor is it true that they are noisy. No better class of men go to the hotels. It is the same on the trains. I have seen traveling men help old women and women with children or people not used to traveling to be comfortable. There is no harm in the theater, but I think no

"I have heard it put at 250,000, but that is too high; but the number, as recently ascertained by associations, is about 183,000. Today 80 per cent. of the goods sold in the country are sold by the commercial travelers. In England the bag-man is only known as Smith's or Jones's man; but here the traveling man stands for the house, or rather he is known and the house is not. Consequently a house he can take the greater part of the trade in the district he has traveled if he is

an efficient man."

"Indianapolis is a sort of headquarters for traveling men, is it not?" "There are 600 living in this county, chief-ly in this city. The larger part of them have families. If they should leave the city they would leave a void not only in rentals and trade, but in society. They are all generous men and want their families to have the best they can get for them. There are 11,000 in this State under forty years of age who belong to the association, and many more who are older.'

"The business is not so good as it was a dozen or twenty years ago," Mr. Webster went on to say. "Salaries are not so large. Years ago a good salesman got \$200 a month and often more, now \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year is about the range for good men. The reason for this is that competition is sharper, profits smaller and consequently salaries must be smaller. The result is that many men of first-rate capacity can make more money in some other business which will enable them to live a more comfortable

PLACES FOUND FOR THEM.

No Trouble for Young Physicians to Get a Footing After Diplomas Are Given Them.

More than four score graduates in medicine have just been turned out by the difserent medical colleges of this city, and as this is happening year after year there naturally is some wonder as to how all this talent can be utilized. "Ob, there's no trouble at all," remarked Prof. Franklin W. Hays, of the Indiana Medical College; "they assimilate with the population and wait for the old men to die off. And in this community there are very few of the older physicians left in practice. Of the students who graduated at our school the other day a number will remain in this city. Among these are Jacob Buehler, Arcity. Among these are Jacob Buehler, Arthur N. Mackey, Matthew D. Cook, John Nichols, John F. Geis, Michael A. Young and Charles B. Knerr. Dr. Geis has been connected with the college as an assistant, Dr. Mackey will probably remain with Dr. E. F. Hodges, Dr. Young with Dr. Young, and Drs. Nichols and Knerr, one or the other, or both, with Dr. Martin. Dr. Rhoda Baldwin Johnson, the only woman in the class, and who graduated with high honors, lives at Fountain City, and will enter into practice there with her husband, who is a physician. Some of the young gentlemen have expressed an intention to go out to China, Africa or elsewhere, as medical missionaries if they are given or medical missionaries if they are given oppetitive examination for places at the Cit Hospital and City Dispensary. Among these are Dr. Marion A. Emshwiller, Montpelier. Kan.; Dr. Edgar P. Farris, Bargersville; Dr. John F. Geis, city; Dr. Robert Hessler, Connersville; Dr. Marshall P. Hol-

[Established in 1858.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3, 1891.

Take pictures, for instance. What a difference there is in the price you have to pay in an art store—an exclusive About

half price arethefigures you may see in our east window. Good subjects, first classwork picture and frame every instance. Themeasures given below are all inside

frame: lot Photogravures, One 24x32, with 6-inch Oak and Steel Frame, good subjects,

both

A smaller size, 20x24, at \$2.49, worth \$4.50.

A beautiful line of Remarque Proof Etchings, ivory finish frames, \$3.50. Art store price, \$7.

Elegant large sized Etchings, 20x40, with 5-inch White and Gold Frames, \$8.50, worth \$15.

100 pretty Photogravures, assorted subjects and frames, size 11x14, 37c each. Pastels, Water-Colors, En-

gravings, etc., etc., at equally low prices. Pictures; Fourth Floor.

Books follow pictures gracefully-in price as well as in the mind. Here are some books that you want:

Thoreau's Work, cloth \$1.10
Light of the World 1.35
Light of the World, paper 40
Fedora, Sardou, paper 20
La Tosca, Sardou 20
Theodora, Sardou 20
Cleopatra, Sardou 40
Sardia—the new book 40 All standard and miscella-

We have recently added a ate prices. full line of Hurd's Fine Staquire boxes, at prices which thing to say on his return. ordinary goods usually bring. These goods are unrivaled, and lovers of fine stationery will find here just what they

We also have good papers at from 20c a package—120 sheets-to 8 and 10c quire, similar prices.

Visiting Cards, with or without envelopes, engraved on short notice in good style. Books; Basement.



weather suggests this item 250 Ladles' fine Henrietta Silk Umbrel-Natural and Oxidized Handles. quaranteed for one year —\$2 each. They'd be cheap at \$2.50. Umbrellas; West

The recent

The Millinery Department is very interesting to Ladies. In spite of the bad weather we are crowded daily. New Pattern Bonnets are being added daily. Some very nobby new shapes in Neapolitan Braid Hats arrived yesterdaynamed the Amphion, Ravenswood, Westminster, Neapolitan. Names don't signify. Ask to see them. They're just as slick and jaunty as they can be. Willinery; Second Floor.



Owari Oat-meal Bowls, 6c.
Owari Umbrella Stands, \$1.95.
Iwari Umbrella Stands, \$2.25.
Chocolate and Tea Pots, Cracker Jars, Vases and Bric-a-Brac at reduced prices in Satsuma. Awajii, Kinkozan, Kizen, Beto,

And other celebrated wares. Japanese Goods; Basement.

THE NEW YORK STORE

[ESTABLISHED IN 1853.]

CARPETS.

We are showing some very excellent lines of new designs, chosen with care, for their beauty as well as their reliable wearing qualities, in

Axminsters, Moquettes, Wilton Velvets, Bigelow, Lowell,

And other standard makes of

FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from 55c a yard up. Well-seasoned Linoleums—Scotch, English

and American. New Oil-Cloths in all reliable grades. Our Rug Department contains all the desir-

able makes of Oriental, English, Wilton and Smyrna Rugs in an enormous variety of new

CHINA MATTINGS are cutting up lively. All grades-our own importation-at very popular prices.

FURNITURE.

This department is now complete with full lines of ARTISTIC FURNITURE of all descriptions. Every article offered is of the best manufacture, and our prices will be found to be extremely low for fine goods.

ARTISTIC PARLOR FURNITURE

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, SIDEBOARDS in all finishes, BED-LOUNGES and COUCHES—thirty different kinds, from \$4.75 to \$12; CENTER TABLES, TEATABLES, CARD and LIBRARY TA-BLES in all styles, from \$2 to \$35.

FOLDING BEDS

In great variety. We handle the HODELL FOLDING BED, the lightest and easiest bed manufactured.

A LINE OF PEDESTAL STANDS neous books at from 20 to 40 | quite new and very decorative. Gents' Shavper cent. below publishers' ING STANDS, etc., etc. We also show a full line of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, at moder-

Mr. J. P. G. Lowes, our buyer, is now in tionery in quarter ream and the markets, and will, doubtless, have some-

Furniture; Fourth Floor.

UPHOLSTERY.

We have the choicest line of Upholstery with envelopes to match, at Goods in the city, certainly; probably, in the similar prices.

State. We have just received

> 50 pairs elegant Chenille Curtains; new colorings; worth \$10; our price, \$7 pair. 36 pairs fine quality Chenille Curtains, worth \$11.50, we shall sell at \$8.50 pair. New Tapestries and Silk Brocatelles

> that are well worthy inspection. Another lot of the popular Drapery Goods named Nubias, 40 inches wide,

fast colors, 25c yard. CHINA SILKS—We show over a hundred different designs in these beautiful goods. Elegant styles at low prices.

Many novelties have arrived this week in Valance Fringes and Rope Portieres; very handsome goods.

A novelty in Rope Valances, for over Lace Curtains, just received. Sells for \$5.50 per window, and is very effective. Inspection invited.

Upholstery; Third Floor.

WALL-PAPERS.

The great success of our Wall-Paper Department is proof positive that our stocks and prices are all right.

We have, already, thirty decorators hard at work. Our lines of Wall-Papers—suitable for all classes of work or any kind of roomsconsist of the very newest and best designs in Satins, Micas, Silks, Glimmers, Lacquers, PLAIN and EMBOSSED BRONZES, HAND-MADE PAPERS, METAL RELIEF and PRESSED PAPERS, ANAGLYPTA, LIGNAMUR, PAPIER MACHE and LINCRUSTA WALTONS, with Borders and Ceiling-Papers to match. Large and extremely handsome line of Room Moldings.

We execute all orders punctually at the time promised—no disappointments.

No trouble to show goods. Excellent light and comfortable surr undings make this the best place in the city to buy Wall-Papers.

Wall-Papers; Third Floor.

DRESS GOODS and SILKS

The extraordinary backwardness of the season renders it imperative that we make close cut-prices on our

magnificent stock of HIGH-ART DRESS NOVELTIES. No such line has ever before been shown in this cite and at the following prices ladies can buy the highest Novelties of Foreign markets at less than the cost of im-

portation. 25 pattern dresses at \$12.50, reduced from \$18.00. 17 pattern dresses at \$15.00 reduced from \$21.00.

Others at \$20.00, \$25.00 \$27.00, up to \$40.00 each, equally reduced in price. [Art Rooms; third floor. We offer as a SPECIAL LINE about 250 pieces of strictly all-wool Dress Goods at \$3.00, the full pattern of

12 pattern dresses at \$18.00, reduced from \$23.50.

8 yards. These goods are staple fabrics and worth 50c to A large line of the new and stylish Rough effects. Cheviots and Camel's-hair Goods at 50c and 75c per yard

SILKS.

We show a large range of the very best make of BLACK FRENCH SURAHS that are imported. All silk pure, soft and heavy, 75c, 87c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.19, \$1.37 and

BLACK SILKS of American manufacture, the most rela able makes of Failles, Armures Satin-Luxor, Peau de Soie etc., at popular prices. The famous Guinet Silks, considered to be the best in the world, we always keep in

stock in all grades. We have added to our 59c-BARGAIN-COUNTER, a lot of Stripes, Checks and Ptain Colored Silks that are well worth 75c to \$1 per yard. Styles that cannot be duplicated at that price. They are the odds and end of ones of the largest factories in the world. |Dress Goods; west aisle

CLOAKS

---AND---



This department is full of excellent values and exclusive novelties in Jackets. Capes and New markets with Beau Brummel Capes.

This is a cut of our famous \$5 Suit, made from good material, lined, trimmed and properly finished. Comes in good colors.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

There is a great demand for Separate Skirts.

This cut shows a very desirable Black Brilliantine Skirtwell made and trimmed with reverse box plait at the hem.

\$4.98.

Our line of Misses' REEFERS, JACK-ETS and GRETCH-ENS is very complete.





an elegant carriage, with large, roomy Bed, Steel of Wooden Wheels, Upholstered in Das mask with Plush Roll, Lace-edge Parasol and adjustable Rod Fastener, price \$6.00.

We have now in our

Basement an im-

mense line of BABY

CARRIAGES of all

grades. We show

The FINEST IN THE LAND is our

Square Reed-Body Carriage.

Upholstered with Fine Silk Plush, Satin Parasol, lined and Lace-edge; Side Fenders, Steel or Wooden Wheels, Varnished Bed. Price, \$10.00 each.

A special line at \$4.50 has Reed-Body, Upholstered in French Cretonne, Silesia Parasol, Steel Wheels, etc., strong and serviceable.

The best place to buy

BABY CARRIAGES

is right here. Our line is large and our prices low. Baby Carriages; Basement.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.